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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1914.

Italy's attitude towards the war in Europe is one of much interest at the moment, for the reason that recent events indicate the possibility of an early abandonment of the "attitude of prudent reserve" which she has hitherto assumed, in favour of active intervention, in order that she may not miss "the opportunity of securing natural frontiers for Italy and of participating in a settlement in accordance with democratic principles." What the latter part of the sentence means exactly we do not know, unless by democratic principles is meant "the good old rule... the simple plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." It has occasioned much comment since the opening of the war that an "Entente," a simple unwritten understanding, should have proved more binding in a time of crisis than an international treaty of alliance signed and sealed with all due solemnity. Many have been prone to think, indeed, that the Government of Italy, like the Government of her whilom Ally, has taken the view that a treaty, after all, is but "a mere scrap of paper" which may be discarded as soon as it becomes inconvenient to hold it. That, however, is an erroneous view to take of what has actually occurred. Though the text of the Treaty which bound Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy in alliance has never been published, it is an open secret that so far at least as Italy is concerned the alliance is a defensive one. When Germany declared war against France and Russia, the Italian Government considered that this for them did not present a *casus fœderis*, that is to say, a reason why Italy should aid her partners in the Triple Alliance which was intended to be purely defensive; and notwithstanding that Germany was reported to have threatened to regard Italy as an enemy if she did not support her Allies, the Italian Government down to the present moment has preserved strict neutrality. It seems, however, that at the very beginning, the possibility of Italy abandoning this attitude has been contemplated in certain eventualities, for an evidently inspired announcement in a Rome

paper at the beginning of August said: "Should the development of events threaten territorial appropriations or a displacement of the present equilibrium, then the Government will provide for the protection of national interests." The real explanation of Italy's neutrality in the war seems to be that she could not with her Army support Austria's designs against Serbia. Austria did not take Italy into her confidence before she presented her Ultimatum to Serbia—which has led to the general war—and when Italy subsequently sought to get from Austria a binding declaration that she would annex no Serbian territory she failed. It is with possibilities in this direction that Italy is chiefly concerned, but she cannot engage in the war against her partners in the Treaty of Alliance without laying herself open to the charge of disregarding her Treaty obligations, for one of the provisions is said to make it obligatory upon each that in the event of two of them only being engaged in a war the third party to the Treaty not taking part should not join the enemies of the other parties to the Alliance. This, however, can only reasonably apply so long as Italy's interests are not threatened. Once they are threatened or imperilled, Italy will be off the fence. It is interesting at this date to see that the *Spectator* for August 1st expressed the view that Italy, "the least strong and the least populous of the Great European Powers," had it in her power to prevent the war, and the following extract may be quoted at length since it not only indicates how the war might have been averted by bold Italian action, but, further, what is probably meant by the desire for securing natural frontiers for Italy voiced, a day or two ago, by the Executive of the Radical Party. The *Spectator's* contributor wrote:—

"If even at the eleventh hour, Italy were to tell her two colleagues in the Triple Alliance that if they did not agree to a peaceful solution of the present crisis she will not only leave the Triple Alliance, but will pass over to the other side, ally herself with the Powers of the Triple Entente, and form with them a Quadruple Alliance in the interests of peace, we believe that Austria-Hungary must yield. "In proof of this one has only to think what it would mean for Italy to throw in her lot with the Entente. It would mean that the Italians would move on the Brenner, the Trentino, the Austrian Tyrol, and Trieste, and that Austria-Hungary must either abandon these regions or else wage a war with three fronts—with Serbia on her Eastern borders, with Italy on the south, with Russia on the north, while at the same time Rumania attacked Transylvania, and a Franco-British squadron overawed the Adriatic and Dalmatian coasts. Such pressure Austria-Hungary could not resist. "The results of action by Italy such as we have sketched could only be described as tremendous. The consequences for Italy must also be tremendous. She could be expected to take such a course only if she received from Britain, Russia, and France the most absolute guarantee that they would never desert her, and that they would protect her fully from Germanic and Austro-Hungarian aggression now and in the future. This may seem at first sight too perilous for Italy, but, after all, would not such a guarantee be better than the present precarious guarantee that Austria-Hungary 'will go on loving her'—for this in reality is all that Italy has got. Italy cannot forget that the Brenner always lies open, and that the growth of Austro-Hungarian sea-power is a terrible menace to her as long as she is grouped with the Powers hostile to those who command the sea and who could therefore protect her. This is a danger infinitely greater now than Italy has Tripoli than it was a year or two ago.

There will be a Prize Court on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., commencing at 10.30 a.m.

At the commencement of September a war relief fund initiated by Mrs. Watson of Kuala Lumpur amounted to \$22,069.

The Chinese Government is recruiting new soldiers in Honan and Shantung for service in South and Central China in consequence of signs of increased rebel activities in the Yangtze Valley and Kwangtung. The best northern troops will be stationed in Shantung and Fengtien.

The August issue of the *Naval and Military Record* to hand announces the following transfers:—Capt. S. E. Hibbert, R.G.A., from No. 18 Co. has been posted to Royal Garrison Artillery at Hongkong. See-Lieut. H. R. Kilner, who transferred from the Royal Field Artillery, Salisbury Plain, to the Royal Garrison Artillery at Shoeburyness 15 months ago, has been selected for service in Hongkong.

Miss Winifred O'Connor has been engaged as the new leading lady for the Bandmann Opera Company. She made her first appearance during the Rangoon list of that company, and is a distinct acquisition to the musical and dramatic strength. At Home she has gained high encomiums for her exposition of the part of Signorina Gesticulata in the "Girl on the Film," playing under Mr. George Edwards' management, and she has also taken leading roles, Nadina in "The Chocolate Soldier," and Sombra in "The Arcadians."

THE WAR.
[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]
THE
GERMAN RETREAT.
HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES.GENERAL POSITION STILL FAVOURABLE TO
THE ALLIES.LONDON, September 16th.
5.40 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the general position along the Aisne continues favourable. The enemy delivered several counter-attacks especially against the First Corps. These were repulsed. The Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left. The enemy's loss has been very heavy. We have taken 200 prisoners.

6.10 p.m.

A communiqué issued at Paris this afternoon says:

The German rearguard was attacked by the Allies and compelled to make a stand. They were reinforced on Monday and Tuesday by the German main army, and the enemy assumed the defensive along the whole line.

September 17th.
2.05 a.m.

An official statement issued at Paris last night says: "The battle continues. We had not given way at any point at six o'clock this evening."

GERMANS EVACUATE AMIENS.

LONDON, September 17th.
4.15 a.m.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Amiens reports that the German right was overlapped by the army advancing from Rouen through Amiens. This caused General Kluck to wheel eastward from Compiègne and evacuate Amiens.

INDIA OFFERS TO BEAR COST OF
THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PARLIAMENT GRATEFULLY ACCEPTS THE OFFER.

LONDON, September 16th.

A motion accepting the Government of India's offer to bear the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force has been adopted with the greatest enthusiasm in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith expressed the Government's sincere and heartfelt acknowledgment of the spontaneous offer.

Mr. Bonar Law concurred and eulogised the generous aid given by the Dominions.

THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN
CRUISER "HELA."

THE WORK OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

LONDON, September 16th.
9.50 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that Submarine E 9 has safely returned after sinking the German cruiser *Helga*, six miles south of Heligoland.

JAPANESE OPERATIONS AT
KIAOCHOW.

SCOUTS CAPTURE THE RAILWAY STATION.

TOKYO, September 16th.

It is officially announced that the Scouts captured Kiaochow railway station on Sunday.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GREATEST
CALAMITY IN HISTORY.

MORE DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

LONDON, September 16th.

A White Paper has been issued containing the despatches of H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir. M. W. E. de Bunsen, His Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, in reference to the rupture of diplomatic relations. These show that even up to August 1st the conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna were proceeding in the friendliest manner. Austria had even assented to mediation on points in her ultimatum incompatible with Serbia's independence. It was at this point that Germany intervened with her ultimatums to St. Petersburg and Paris, cutting short the prospects of peace. A few days' delay would probably have saved Europe from the greatest calamity in history.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

PRESIDENT WILSON AND GERMAN OUTRAGES.

LONDON, September 17th.
3.20 a.m.

A message from Washington states that President Wilson cordially received the Belgian Commission to protest against German outrages, and expressed on behalf of the American people their friendship and admiration of the Belgians, and respect for their King. President Wilson promised to give the document a thoughtful consideration. He said that he prayed God that the war would be over very soon. Then the day of accounting would come, when the Nations of Europe would assemble to determine a settlement; where wrongs had been committed their consequences and relative responsibility would be assessed. What such a tribunal could not compass the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters, would supply. Meanwhile, it would be inconsistent for a neutral nation to express a final judgment.

President Wilson has replied to the Kaiser's protest regarding the use of dum-dum bullets, promising consideration. He will reply to President Poincaré on the same lines.

GENERAL DELAREY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.

LONDON, September 16th.

General Delarey, who intended accompanying the South African Expeditionary Force, has been accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg.

General Delarey, accompanied by General Beyers, was motoring yesterday to the former's farm. The police were watching for a gang of desperadoes in a similar car. They challenged General Delarey's car, but it disregarded the challenge. The police thereupon fired after the car, and a bullet entered General Delarey's heart.

An enormous sensation has been created. Only last week, in the South African Senate, General Delarey, in a gallant, patriotic speech, said his services were ever at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the country. If his land were attacked, he would defend it with all his might.

TREASURY BILLS THIRICE OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, September 16th.

The result of the call for tenders for £15,000,000 of Treasury Bills at the average rate per annum of 2 5/16 per cent. for six months and 3 7/16 per cent. for twelve months, is that the amount has been three times over-subscribed.

STIRRING MANIFESTO BY MR. JOHN REDMOND.

LONDON, September 16th.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, has issued a Manifesto to the Irish People in which he calls for the formation of an Irish Brigade to worthily represent Ireland in the historic struggle, like other parts of the Empire.

AN EMPIRE UNITED IN DETERMINATION TO CARRY THE
WAR TO A TRIUMPHANT END.

LONDON, September 16th.

The House of Lords has passed the Government Suspensory Bill through all its stages.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., in an interview, emphasised that although the Unionists might justly resent putting Home Rule on the Statute Book, their firm and single determination was to support the Government to defeat the common enemy. The Government represented a united Empire. When the sword was sheathed was time enough to resume Home affairs. Party Politics were a very small consideration. Until we were victorious all domestic questions would be laid aside. The Unionist Party would lend every assistance to the Government, which was determined to see the country through the present crisis and was resolved to carry the great struggle to a successful and triumphant conclusion. The motto of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson alike was "Our country first," and that had always been our motto.

Mr. Smith concluded by saying that he was addressing a meeting with Mr. Churchill at Liverpool on Monday, and was prepared to stand side by side, till the war was over, with any Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman or Welshman who meant to see the war through. "I know this is the view of the whole Unionist Party," he added.

A DARING BELGIAN CAVALRY
RAID.

LONDON, August 14th.

The chief event of Wednesday and yesterday was an audacious cavalry raid made by the Belgians upon the German right wing, which was threatening Louvain (19 miles from Brussels), and the capital itself. The Germans fought pluckily, and hurled their men against strong natural positions. A column of Germans from Huy (about 20 miles to the south-west of Liège) attacked Eghez, and another column reached Tirlemont as a feint to keep the Belgians busy while the principal attack upon Diest (to the north-east of Louvain) was developed. A later account states that a German Cavalry and infantry battalion, with 12 guns, crossed the River Geete, and flung itself upon the enemy, at Haelen, near Diest. The attack was so sudden that the Belgian engineers had barely time to blow up the bridges. It was only the bravery of a civic guard that prevented a column of Meechenberg dragoons with six guns from reaching Diest. The Germans galloped to a little village a mile and a half away, and suddenly encountered a barricade of farm waggons, with the road in front of them torn up, and a mixed force of Belgians, with machine guns, defending the position with relentless courage. The dragoons galloped into a virtual *cul de sac*. The dragoons, with revolvers drawn, faced a murderous fire, the only living things left to surmount

the barricade being seven riderless horses, maddened with fear. The surviving Germans sheltered behind the dead horses. The Belgians, believing the resistance to be ended, rushed out of the barricade, and many were shot. Later on a field gun was brought up, and the German survivors fled.

There was a general attack on Haelen. Fighting lasted all day, but the extreme German right wing failed to turn the Belgian position. Many prisoners were captured in a fainting condition, and horses are dying with hunger. The Belgians allowed the enemy to advance slowly, and the Germans hurled themselves against the barricades, which they endeavoured to carry by force. The Belgians shot them down. There was an attack on the ridges as savage as that on the barricades, and men and horses fell rapidly. The invaders being almost shattered. They retreated in great disorder towards Tongres. Meanwhile the Germans at Huy are bombarding the forts, particularly that jutting on a peninsula on the north bank of the Meuse, which hampered the enemy in getting a cavalry column across. An English correspondent reported that the country around Tirlemont at the beginning of the week was rich with cornfields and well tended gardens, but now the farms are nothing but smoking ruins, and the fields down-trodden. The German staff at Liège has occupied the Convent Sacrecoeur, and barricaded itself against attack.

WAR NEWS.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS IN BELGIUM.

New York, September 2nd. A large army of British reinforcements has landed at Ostend. This contingent of British troops, in concert with the Belgians, will attack the Germans from the rear.

REPORTED PANIC IN BERLIN.

New York, September 2nd. A panic prevails in Berlin owing to the circulation of a rumour that the Russians will retaliate on the Germans by committing similar acts in Germany. The German authorities at Lorraine. An exodus for Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland continues.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT PETROGRAD.

Petrograd, September 2nd. The captain of the German man-of-war *Magdeburg*, which went ashore in the Gulf of Finland and was destroyed by the Russians, has arrived here with two of his officers and 40 blue-jackets as prisoners of war. Replying to a question of the Russian authorities the German captain said: "I have no name. I am no longer entitled to wear a German uniform as I have committed a grave offence against my country." The officer refused to say anything besides these words. He seemed very depressed and low-spirited.

GENERAL PAU'S VICTORY.

London, September 1st. According to an Antwerp despatch the French army under General Pau fought the Germans at a point 30 miles east of Amiens, when the French scored a signal success. In this engagement 30,000 Germans were placed *hors de combat*. No official report has yet been issued of this battle.

THE SIEGE OF LIEGE.

HOW THE ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH WAS AWAITED.

London, August 11th. The Liege correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has forwarded a further account of the fighting around Liege. He states:—"The heavy cannonading began at 11.30 on Wednesday night, in full moon. The German attack was directed against the Florin and Bonnelles forts. The artillery practice was perfect. Shell after shell exploded fairly in the ramparts. It was impossible to judge the effect of the Belgians' return fire, as the Germans' gun positions were admirably concealed. Apparently no siege guns were used. The Germans used a highly explosive shell, which burst with extraordinary vividness. At 3 in the morning the infantry fire commenced. The Embour and Bonnelles forts were held by the Ninth and Fourth Belgian Infantry regiments, the Ninth bearing the brunt of the attacks, which were repulsed all along the line. At daybreak one could see the Germans in close order. The engagement reached its fiercest stage at 5, when the *Fléris* fort was silenced. It was heard afterwards that the German fire smashed much mechanism and disappearing gun carriages. Small parties of German cavalry were seen at intervals between the infantry battalions, but there was no attempt at a cavalry attack. Towards 8 there was a lull in the attack, which was checked all along the line, battalion after battalion being thrown back by the Belgians, whose Ninth Regiment fought like demons. In Liege the question in every mouth is, 'When will the English come?' Mothers are consoling their children with 'The English will soon be here.' Improvised hospitals have been created everywhere, and many houses bear such signs as 'Fifteen beds ready, ten beds wounded here.' Of the First Brigade of Cavalry, 1,000 strong, only 400 are known to remain. For 52 hours the brigade held 8,000 Germans at bay, but the Germans fought on empty stomachs while the Cavalry Brigade was supplied with wine and food by boy scouts. The loss of the Belgian officers was out of all proportion to the loss of the rank and file. This was due to the distinguishing headgear of the officers, which is now being changed. It is doubtful how many Germans are in the city of Liege. One report states that there are 120,000, but there are probably only a few hundred left to control the citizens, since it would be madness to put a large force within a circle commanded by free forts, though the Belgians are not likely to shell the Germans when there is a risk of destroying the town. The German troops outside Liege are recovering their spirits and strength, and are re-equipping. An almost continuous bombardment of the forts is reported. Experts consider that the Liege forts are unlikely to withstand the siege guns. Lord Sydenham expresses the opinion that a few hours' bombardment with 800lb. projectiles will reduce them to a shapeless mass.

London, August 13th. The Germans are entrenching at Visé and Liege, and constructing batteries to the north of the latter town preparatory to a bombardment by heavy guns. The Germans are constructing a railway between Visé and Liège, parallel to the frontier of Dutch Limbourg. Other accounts, including reports from Belgian aviators, indicate that the Germans are collecting large food supplies in Liege, and are barricading the streets against any Belgian attempt to recapture the city. They have bridged the Meuse a few hundred yards from the Dutch frontier, barely out of range of the Liege forts. Reports received at Paris from Liege state the German heavy ordnance in the bombardment of the town were defective. Shells burst long before they touched the ground, and fell harmlessly. The French have shown much greater precision in operating their 75 millimetre cannons.

WAR ITEMS FROM HOME PAPERS.

WAR OFFICE APPEAL.

NEED OF DOCTORS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS AND SKILLED WORKERS.

The War Office announced on the 5th August that it required immediately for service the following men at the stated rates of pay:—Foremen artificers, 70s.; cooperatives, electricians, pattern-makers, 62s. 6d.; blacksmiths, 50s.; drivers of motor-lorries, farriers, fitters, moulders, painters, saddlers, turners, wheelers, 42s.; bakers, butchers, clerks, cooks, hospital subordinates, tailors, 38s.; and labourers and loaders (packers), 21s. Married men must allot one-third of their pay to their families, who will also receive separation allowance at Army rates. A bounty of £5 will be paid each man on enlistment and £5 on discharge, in addition to any war gratuity. Clothing and equipment will be free. Clerks, labourers, and mechanical transport drivers must be between twenty and forty-five years of age; the age for other classes is twenty to forty years. Motor-cyclists are also required. Motor-cycles will be either taken over at a valuation or be replaced by new ones. The pay will be 35s. weekly, all found. A bounty of £10 will be paid on enlistment and a further £5 on discharge, in addition to any war gratuity. Age twenty to forty. Civilian doctors wishing to serve at home or abroad as surgeons should write the Secretary, War Office, London, S.W. Gentlemen accepted will be granted the temporary rank of lieutenant. They must be registered practitioners; engage for twelve months or until no longer required; pay to be 24s. a day, with certain expenses, free passages to and from any country abroad, and a gratuity of £50 at end of service; age limit thirty-five years, but in exceptional circumstances gentlemen of thirty-five and forty may be accepted.

PATRIOTIC EMPLOYERS.

HALF-PAY FOR MEN ON SERVICE.

To combine in guarding against pauperism and waste of any kind, business men of London formed an Employers' Patriotic Association. It was resolved to appeal to all employers to reduce wages rather than the number of their staffs when it became necessary and so prevent the evil of wholesale discharges.

"Counsel calmness and generosity, and condemn in the strongest language any business house which has discharged a ready or contemplates discharging for some time to come men or women on their staff to swell the ranks of the unemployed," said Sir George Parnell, who presided.

The chief objects of the new association are to guard against "corners" and inflated prices for stocks needed by the Forces and the poor, and to encourage all forms of recruiting.

During yesterday 183 firms in the City of London signed a notice agreeing to pay the difference between the Government pay and the salaries of employees on national service, and also find places for them at the end of the war. One thousand six hundred and twenty-one firms agreed to give all facilities to employees to carry out Territorial duties and so encourage recruiting.

The Wholesale Textile Association, including 125 wholesale drapery warehouses in London alone, decided against advancing the prices of any goods required by the Forces or necessary for the poor; to pay the difference between employees' Army pay and present salaries and find places for them after service.

ALERT TERRITORIALS.

LOADED RIFLES AT HEADS OF SUSPECTED MOTORISTS.

Territorials guard the defence and main roads of Harwich, signallers man the roof of the church tower, and the Great Eastern Railway Hotel is a naval hospital. A correspondent writes:—"This morning I went out in a motor-car with two friends, transport officers. Two miles from Harwich we were stopped by a detachment of Territorials who barred the road with loaded rifles levelled at our heads. We were kept in duress for nearly half an hour, until the arrival of the colonel, because my friend had been taking photographs. A little earlier I had seen two well-dressed foreigners, apparently Germans, marched to the police station by an officer and file. The prisoners, who had aroused suspicion near the fortifications, stood steadily at attention. They were ultimately released."

HOW TO JOIN THE ARMY.

For the benefit of those who wish to serve their country the following official particulars were given:—

Regular Army.—Seven years with the colours, five years in the Reserve. Age, 18 to 25; height, 5ft. 3in. and upwards; chest, 34in. at least. Must be able to read and write. Special enlistment for the duration of the war of men of certain trades at special rates.

Special Reserve.—Any man between 17 and 35 may enlist for six years. Height and chest measurement somewhat lower than for Regular Army.

Ex-soldiers.—May re-enlist in the Special Reserve between the ages of 18 and 42 for the period of the war, if they have a character not less than "fair."

Territorials.—Four years' service, age 17 to 35. Men wishing to serve must not write to the War Office, but should apply at recruiting offices, barracks, or Territorial headquarters. For nearest recruiting office apply at any post office.

ENGLISH GIRLS IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

Some young girls who reached Folkestone on the 4th ult. by the Flushing steamer said they had been in German schools and the authorities had had all the English girls taken over the frontier, where they were left, stranded, numbers of them penniless. Two of the girls said they were all who had succeeded in getting through out of a large school party.

TO GUARD AGAINST WOUNDS OF WAR.

A French doctor who went through the recent Balkan War gives the following interesting account of wounds and how they are received.

Dr. Laurent's experience shows that in modern warfare, where the soldier fires under cover as much as possible, lying prone in a trench, bullets from the enemy either hit him on the head or catch his hands. The right hand is protected by the rifle, so that it is the left that gets hurt.

Dr. Laurent suggests the use of a metallic shield, sufficiently light, yet resistant, to protect the head, another fixed to the left hand or on the rifle itself, and a third to protect the region of the heart. Many soldiers have had their lives saved by the chance presence of a pocket-book filled with papers, or even of a metallic cigarette-case, in the left breast-pocket of their tunic. Superposed sheets of paper have always constituted, even in ancient wars, an excellent shield.

Dr. Laurent's statistics show from 82 to 84 per cent. of bullet wounds, from 15 to 17 per cent. of shrapnel wounds, and 1 per cent. of wounds by cold steel. Infection by the projectile was observed in 40 per cent. of cases by shrapnel and from 10 to 38 per cent. of bullet wounds.

The number of wounds cured without any complication was 75 per cent. Shrapnel bullets have a much less penetrating force than rifle bullets, at any rate when the shrapnel does not burst close to the soldier. Shrapnel bullets are very often found embedded in the clothes, but never rifle bullets.

HOW TO BE USEFUL IN WAR.

IF YOU CANNOT JOIN THE COLOURS.

First and foremost.—Keep your heads. Be calm. Go about your ordinary business quietly and soberly. Do not indulge in excitement or foolish demonstrations.

Secondly.—Think of others more than you are wont to do. Think of your duty to your neighbour. Think of the common weal.

Try to contribute your share by doing your duty in your own place and your own sphere. Be abstemious and economical. Avoid waste.

Do not store goods and create an artificial scarcity to the hurt of others. Remember that it is an act of mean and selfish cowardice.

Do not hoard gold. Let it circulate. Try to make things easier, not more difficult.

Remember those who are worse off than yourself. Pay punctually what you owe, especially to your poorest creditors, such as washerwomen and charwomen.

If you are an employer think of your employees. Give them work and wages as long as you can, and work short time rather than close down.

If you are employed remember the difficulties of your employer. Instead of dwelling on your own privations think of the infinitely worse state of those who live at the seat of war and are not only thrown out of work but deprived of all they possess.

Think what you can do to cheer and encourage our soldiers. Gladly help any organization for their comfort and welfare.

Explain to the young and the ignorant what war is, and why we have been forced to wage it.—*Times*.

GREAT FLOODS IN SHANTUNG.

FOREIGNERS RESCUE CHINESE.

WEIHSIEN, September 11th. The flood has now become a grave calamity with appalling loss of life and damage to property. Many rivers have broken their banks and inundated the country causing much damage over a large part of Shantung; probably hundreds of square miles are flooded.

Extraordinary scenes are being witnessed at Weihsien. On Tuesday afternoon Reuters' correspondent and two foreign professors of the Weihsien College, which is on higher ground outside the city, proceeded through the torrential rains to the city. The water was always waist deep in the streets and sometimes deeper. Houses everywhere were flooded and a small river, usually only a foot deep, and at ordinary times at least fifteen feet below the level of the city, was a rushing torrent already broad deep in the city gateway and still rising rapidly. The party on the return journey was several times forced to swim through the streets.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES COLLAPSE.

The position of the inhabitants of the city is becoming dangerous. In the evening the waters rose at least another ten feet. The lower part of the College compound was flooded and the crash of falling walls of houses was heard continually. Britons and Americans, stirred by the heartrending cries from despairing Chinese, stripped off their clothes and swam out into the torrent, rescuing numbers of Chinese from collapsing houses.

Dr. Ross, of the American Presbyterian Mission, canoeing skillfully through dangerous currents, also saved many from the flooded Women's Hospital. It was a terrible night in Weihsien city and suburbs. Many hundreds of houses were flooded and collapsed.

The death-roll undoubtedly was a heavy one. One instance where there was a large loss of life was in connection with a market with boats, etc., between the City wall and the river. As the river rose the authorities closed the gates, hoping to shut out the water. The retreat of over forty hapless stall-keepers was cut off and all were swept away and drowned.

THOUSANDS DESTITUTE.

In addition to the numbers drowned there are thousands destitute and homeless in Weihsien alone, and there is reason to fear that Weihsien is only typical of scores, and perhaps hundreds, of towns and villages in Shantung.

Reports are coming in from various places showing a large area all saying that many villages have been practically demolished. According to one unconfirmed report, forty villages were wiped out along the small Hwai river, east of Weihsien.

The American Presbyterian Mission estimates the loss to the College at £38,000, including all the Chinese professors' residences. There has, however, been no loss of life at the College. All communication by telegraph, letter and rail is cut off east of Weihsien.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

THE HONGKONG COMMITTEE.

The local Committee has now been constituted as follows:—

His Excellency F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. C. Mc. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.
The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
Mr. A. G. Stephen.
Mr. W. Dickson.
Mr. A. H. Linton.
Mr. G. K. Nuttall.
Mr. C. S. Gubbay.
Mr. Chan Kai Ming.
Mr. Ng Hon Tin.
Mr. Chiu Siu Ki.
Mr. Ho Tung.
Mr. Ho Kam Tong.
Mr. Ho Fook.
Mr. Tong Lai Tsun.
Mr. Chua Lok Tsun.
Mr. Wong Kam Fuk.

A meeting of the Prince of Wales' Fund Committee was held in the Council Chamber at 12.30 p.m. yesterday. All the members were present.

HIS EXCELLENCY SAID:—GENTLEMEN,—

You have all read the telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies which gives in a concise form the objects to which the Prince of Wales' Fund is to be devoted. As I feel sure you are all, like myself, very busy at present I do not propose to make a speech on this occasion, and it only remains for me to nominate a Sub-Committee whose duty it will be to make arrangements for the collection of subscriptions to the fund. No one can tell how much will be required, but having regard to the large forces already in the field, and the large reinforcements which will be necessary before the war can be brought to a successful issue, it is clear that a very considerable sum will have to be raised. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to collect a good sum in this Colony. I nominate the following as members of the Sub-Committee:—

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Chairman.
The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
Mr. A. G. Stephen.
Mr. Chiu Siu Ki.
Mr. Ho Fook.

I am glad to say that Mr. E. R. Hallifax has kindly consented to act as Secretary, and Mr. A. G. Stephen as Treasurer to the Sub-Committee.

The meeting unanimously approved of the names proposed and His Excellency having thanked the members of the Committee for their attendance the proceedings terminated.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

IN THE EVENT OF AN ALARM.

In the following instructions in the Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. with regard to assembling in case of Alarm are given to be carefully studied and observed by all ranks:—

Warning will be sent by telephone to a number of officers and rank and file who will be responsible for conveying the warning in a similar manner or in person to other men in the same districts.

All men occupying houses or lodgings which have telephone must make arrangements for some one to sleep in hearing of the telephone in order that it may be promptly answered.

Lists will be issued shortly to all men made responsible for passing on the "Alarm." The instructions on these lists must be thoroughly understood and closely followed.

On receipt of the Order to assemble all ranks will at once proceed by quickest route to the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground. Dress:—Khaki with shorts, puttees and helmets, no great coats, haversacks, filled water-bottles and complete equipment will be worn. Each man will carry 150 lbs. of ammunition in pouches, bandolier and haversack (except newly joined men who have not yet drawn ammunition). All ranks living in Kowloon (except those living in front of the Star Ferry Pier).

Launches will be at Old Star Ferry Wharf for the purpose of bringing these men over. Men living in Kowloon Dockyard will assemble in front of the Dockyard Offices where a launch in each case will take charge. Launches will leave in each case one hour after first warning. The importance of promptness both in passing on the warning and in assembling at each point must be impressed on every man.

DUTCH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Mr. O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude, an engineer in the service of the Government Waterways Department, has been granted an extended leave of absence to October 1st, 1915. It is understood, says the *Gazette de Hollande*, that this fact is in connection with certain Dutch interests in China. Mr. de Jeude has accepted temporary employment with the Netherlands Harbour Construction Co., of Amsterdam, and will leave for China in the autumn of the present year, where he will undertake the preparation of plans for various harbour works in the Celestial Empire, and for putting the plans into execution.

A CHINESE "PROPHET."

HONGKONG TO "DISAPPEAR" NEXT MONTH.

ABSURD ENDEAVOUR TO FRIGHTEN THE CHINESE.

A "poor Chinaman" of Kwangtung province, who claims to possess really sincere prophetic abilities—or is gifted with a weird and awful imagination—is endeavouring to scare the Chinese away from the Colony with a story of an destroying earthquake which is due to demolish Hongkong with all the magical rapidity of the Arabian Nights, on the 21st day of the 8th Moon (October 10th).

His nerve-shaking prophecy is produced on hand-bills, themselves of an ominous fiery hue, which have been distributed by the thousand in Chinatown, where, quite naturally, they have created uneasiness among the poor and ignorant labouring classes. Personally, we think this "poor Chinaman" rather gives a suspicion as to his true character—and the source of inspiration of his dream—when his prophecy earnestly petitions the Chinese to "tell the people to get all their money, leave this place (Hongkong), and return home at once, and find another line of life. I say this in order to save 500,000 lives, or 500,000 people. Do not neglect what I say."

But the story of what is going to happen to us in Hongkong—and Tokyo and Nagasaki are also selected to "fall" about the same time—makes exciting reading, to apply a modest adjective.

"Do not get about until you have passed the 21st day of the 8th Moon," is the manner in which the leaflet commences its prophecy. This is followed by a few words of the "be brave" nature. Then—"Now I have made out that Hongkong will fall into a great calamity, Nagasaki will fall also, and Tokyo, and the western city (Kioto?) will also be burned."

And this prophet is no ordinary common or garden affair. He informs the Chinese at what time Hongkong's discomfiture will commence, and where. He adds:—"With regard to Hongkong, at about 2 a.m. on the 21st day of the 8th Moon, it will gradually disappear, first from Bonham Strand West. It will fall at first 240 feet downwards, and at about 3 or 4 a.m. it will further go down, and it will not stop until all the other places have followed the example." It will be a very bad example for Nagasaki, Tokyo, and probably Kioto, to follow, but one which, according to the prophet, cannot be avoided. Just here, however, the prophet's crystal-gazing, or star-gazing, has played him a prank, for whereas he says Nagasaki, etc., are due to follow Hongkong's example, on the fateful 21st day of the 8th Moon, subsequently he says Nagasaki is to career through the earth on the 23rd day of the 8th Moon. There should be no hitch of this kind in such a world-stirring programme of sinking cities and islands. Nagasaki will be interested to learn that it is to commence its journey in the underground at 12 midnight, commencing from the east, "till it disappears"—because Nagasaki is in connection with Hongkong with regard to the position of places." (The prophet evidently wanted to say we were in the same earthquake line.) Nothing is told us of the manner in which Tokyo or Kioto (?) are to disappear; evidently there will be one huge column of smoke, and, like the *genji*, they will have gone. Of course, taken seriously, this would make very harrowing reading, and we should hesitate to prepare our readers for such a horrible experience, but—well, the reader will know how to take this twaddle.

The fact remains, however, that this preposterous hand-bill is being circulated broadcast among the Chinese, and it may easily influence many of those for whom it is intended. The prophet, by the way, signs himself.—Ho Ming-cho, Kwong Chow, Kwangtung.

A PARTNERSHIP QUESTION.

PLEA OF INFANCY FAILS.

Mr. Justice Hazeland, Puisne Judge, delivered judgment in the Summary Court yesterday in a case in which Li Pak San sued the Cheung Lung firm and others to recover \$825.70 for money lent.

At the hearing, Mr. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almeida & Mason, obtained judgment by default against two of the partners in the defendant firm, while Mr. Norrington, of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office, defended the third partner and urged that his client was an infant and as such was not liable for a partnership debt.

His Lordship said that with regard to the plea of infancy raised in this case, he would refer to the judgment which he delivered in August, 1910, in the case of Fung Kee and Tang Pui Sang (5 H.K.L.R. 87). In that decision he was of opinion, having regard to the construction to be placed on Section 9 of the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance 1873, that the plea of infancy could not be raised. He was still of that opinion and gave judgment accordingly.

TROUBLE AMONG CARPENTERS AT THE NAVAL YARD.

HEAD CARPENTER BADLY ASSAULTED.

Eleven Chinese employed at the Naval Yard as carpenters were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with causing grievous bodily harm to the head carpenter.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, defended six of the men and Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding & Agassiz, defended three others.

Mr. Dixon said the circumstances of the case were extremely serious. All the defendants were carpenters employed at the Naval Yard, and the complainant was a man who was termed a No. 1. He was raised to that position some time ago from the position of an ordinary workman and put in the place of one of the defendants. This created a lot of ill-feeling in the yard and about a month ago the complainant was assaulted, but he was not injured very seriously. Since then he had been literally in danger of his life. On Saturday last he was going out of the Naval Yard when a lot of men approached him. Kwai Hok (the man who had been superseded) shouted out "strike him!" The men rushed upon him and attacked him with rules. He was struck all over the face and body. Fortunately help was at hand. An Indian watchman who was passing in a ricksha jumped out and came to complainant's rescue. The complainant was taken into the Naval Yard and was sent by the doctor to the hospital, where he was detained three days.

Complainant gave evidence. In answer to Mr. Preston, he said he had never asked the fourth defendant for money and he had never told him that he (No. 4) must give him ten cents per day or he would not be allowed to work.

The case was adjourned until Saturday morning. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$100 each, with the exception of No. 7, whose bail was fixed at \$300.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

P.O. Box 83. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: "Pusa,"
Codes: A.B.G. 5th Ed., Licher's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have handed over to the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK the Agency hitherto held by us.

WE HAVE taken over from MESSRS. MELCHERS & Co., the Agency of the RUSSIA INSURANCE Co., hitherto held by them, and shall be pleased to attend to any enquiries regarding Policies issued by them.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1914. [1148]

PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play at the PEAK CLUB on SATURDAY Night, the 26th inst., commencing at 9.15 P.M.

By Order, ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1914. [1149]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES (1899 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1914, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M., TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 18th September, 1914.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914. [1125]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1914. [1114]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. A. HANNIBAL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1914. [1146]

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Foreign and Domestic Work. We guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Price, which is standard and reasonable. Ring us up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.

H. E. VICTOR, Manager.
6, Des Voeux Road Central (First Floor).
Telephone No. 650.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [1710]

JUST RECEIVED

SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS GRACA & CO.

PAUWEL ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Hongkong, 16th September, 1914. [888]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—NOMURA HOTEL, 15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [982]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOON STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market).
Telephone No. 515. [45]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1914. [1038]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subject of the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

- That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every Ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."
- That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 59, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."
- That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.
- That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(a) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such 'interim' dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-yearly" ending the 30th June and the "31st December, shall make a General Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176, and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [1055]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [988]

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17, Conduit Road).
GODOWN, 98, Wanchai Road.
GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1061]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3, CLIFTON GARDENS (19, Conduit Road).
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1101]

TO LET.

IN CANTON on SHAMEN LOT 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1017]

TO LET.

NO. 7, KNUSTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1031]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS. EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLFERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS.

FROM 65 CENTS EACH.	GOLF BALLS	FROM 65 CENTS EACH.
ARCH COLONELS, \$1.30 Each.		DOMINO DIMPLES, \$1.30 Each.
WHITE COLONELS, 1.30 Each.		GLORY DIMPLES, 1.30 Each.
PATENT COLONELS, 1.10 Each.		MIDGET DIMPLES, 1.30 Each.
HEAVY COLONELS, 1.10 Each.		BLACK AND WHITE DOT, 1.10 Each.
WOOD MILNES, 1.10 Each.		SPALDING "BOB," 65 Cents.
BLUE CIRCLE, 90 Cents.		

SPALDING "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS. DRIVERS AND BRASSIES. IRONS.

PRICE \$5.50 EACH. PRICE \$4.75.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S. PRICE FROM \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS. PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

CADDY BAGS, TEES, GOLF GLOVES, CLOCK GOLF, GOLF PAINT, CAPTIVE GOLF.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[39]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT Ordered that a Special Office should be Established to Manage the Affairs in connection with the NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS (內國公債局) has now been duly organized in accordance with the Regulations for the Bureau sanctioned by the President on August 3rd, 1914, and is now ready to do business with underwriters.

Prospective underwriters will please read the Summary of the Underwriting Regulations given below and communicate with or call in person at the BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS. Copies of detailed Underwriting Regulations will be sent on application, or can be obtained from any of the branches of the Bank of China or Bank of Communications.

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS, Hai Tiao Tzu Huteng, Peking.

SUMMARY OF UNDERWRITING REGULATIONS.

The minimum amount to be underwritten shall be \$100,000. Commission to underwriter shall be of five grades: 4% to those who underwrite \$100,000 or more, 4 1/2% to those who underwrite \$250,000 or more, 5% to those who underwrite \$500,000 or more, 5 1/2% to those who underwrite \$750,000 or more, 6% to those who underwrite \$1,000,000 or more. Underwriters shall pay the whole of the amount they have underwritten within a period of two months, which period shall begin on September 1st, and end on October 31st, 1914. Payments shall be made to the BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS or the Establishments named by the Bureau.

The underwriter shall pay to the BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS at the time of underwriting one-tenth of the amount he has underwritten as guaranty money. If he makes no payment within the period of two months stipulated above, the whole of his guaranty money shall be confiscated. If he pays one half of the amount underwritten, the guaranty money for the unpaid half shall be confiscated. Other cases are to be dealt with according to the same proportion. Commission due to the underwriter shall be given according to the arrangement mentioned above.

The BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS may enquire into the qualifications of any prospective underwriter and decide whether the Bureau will entertain his application or not.

[1138]



THE TURKISH CIGARETTE OF PERFECT FLAVOUR. WESTMINSTER "SPECIALS."



\$1.25 FOR A TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.

No advance has been made in the Price of these Cigarettes and fresh supplies are arriving every month.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914. [1134]

TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.

HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [968]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914. [1101]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN—EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1494]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 1,489,250
Reserve Funds ... " 3,430,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Amoy	Kinkiang	Shanghai
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Suifu
Cebu	Manila	Taipei
Canton	Moji	Tainan
Dairen	Nagasaki	Takao
Fookshing	Newchwang	Tamsui
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	San Francisco	Yokohama
Kobe	Shanghai	
Keelung	Shanghai	

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. [648]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Kobe
Calcutta	Manila
Canton	Mexico
Cebu	Panama
Colon	Peking
Hankow	San Francisco
Hongkong	Shanghai
Yokohama	

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G. VERMEY, Manager,
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [92]

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [148]

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A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914. [15]

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BELGIAN NEUTRALITY NECESSARY TO THE WELFARE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[BY JAMES MURDOCK IN THE "JAPAN MAIL"]

A day or two ago we cited a picture of a very confidential communication from the old German Emperor, Wilhelm I., to Bismarck written just before the Austro-German alliance of October, 1879, was concluded. From that it becomes plain that the old Emperor had no thoughts of finding a way into France for his forces through Belgium in case of another Franco-German war, for he expressly says in speaking of the hermetically sealed French frontier extending from the Swiss to the Belgian frontier that "it is this restricted field that, according to Field Marshal Moltke, we are to deliver battle." In formulating his plans of campaign von Moltke invariably took political and diplomatic factors carefully into account; and although he no doubt would have liked to have the Franco-Belgian frontier to operate upon, he believed it was useless to think of doing so unless with a Belgian-German alliance, or at all events, the free consent of the Belgian Government. He was not the man to forget the prompt action of the ultra-pacifist Gladstone Cabinet in August, 1870, when the neutrality of Belgium and her territorial integrity seemed to be in risk of violation in the great war of that year. The recollection of that episode one would expect still to be pretty distinct in Berlin; and if such is the case, the natural inference is that those now occupying the places of the grand old Emperor and his illustrious Chief of the General Staff, are somewhat lacking in the caution and foresight that were such prominent characteristics in the psychology of the great von Moltke and his Imperial master. The episode of August, 1880, should have been enough in itself to warn the world of what Great Britain would be likely to do in case the integrity and liberty of Belgium were menaced. But behind this there are some half-dozen cases in modern history where the protection of the low countries has been the immediate cause of drawing England into long and costly wars. Antwerp in the hands of a continental over-lord like Louis XIV. or Napoleon would be a terrible menace to England, and Antwerp has cost England almost as much blood and treasure indirectly as it has the Belgians themselves. In a striking passage in his monumental history of Europe, Alison has vividly portrayed the constant influence of Antwerp on the destinies of the Island Kingdom over the thin streak of water between them. "Nature," he there writes, "has formed the Scheldt to be the rival of the Thames. Following through a country excelling even the midland counties of England in wealth and resources, adjoining cities equal to any in Europe in arts and commerce; the artery at once of Flanders and Holland, of Brabant and Luxembourg, it is fitted to be the great organ of communication between the fertile fields and rich manufacturing towns of the low countries and other maritime States of the world." Antwerp, moreover, the key of the great estuary, is eminently adapted for the establishment of a vast naval arsenal, such as it became under Philip II. of Spain, and again under the first Napoleon, and as it would promptly become if in the hands of Wilhelm II. of Germany. "It is the point," continues Alison, "from which in every age the independence of these Kingdoms (Great Britain and Ireland) has been seriously menaced. Sensible of her danger it has been the fixed policy of Great Britain for centuries to ward off from falling into the hands of her enemies, and the best days of her history are chiefly occupied with the struggle to ward off such a disaster." Here the historian indeed goes too far in ascribing every great war in which England has been engaged to this cause alone, for the security of India and of the way to India has been a motive of equal strength. But it still remains true that it was to protect Antwerp from Louis XIV. that Charles II. sided with the Dutch in 1670; that the English Government declared war on Louis XIV. in 1704, that Chatham supported Prussia in the great Frederick's times, and that the younger Pitt entered upon the long struggle with the French Republic in 1793. Yet again in 1831 the British were on the very brink of a war with France over the temporary occupation of Belgium by French troops at the invitation of the new King of the Belgians himself. Witness this extract from a despatch of Palmerston's, then Foreign Minister to the British Ambassador in Paris—an extract which, by the way, is underlined in the original, "One thing is certain—the French must go out of Belgium, or we have a general war in a given number of days. But, say the French, we mean to go out, but we must choose our own time and our own terms. The time, however, they have agreed shall be settled by the conference, and it must be as early as is consistent with the objects for which they professed to join." Further on, in the same despatch, Palmerston writes: "The French misapprehend their chances. I think, and they will find that a war with all the rest of the world, brought upon them by a violation of their word will not turn to their advantage, nor redound to their honour; they will not be the better for losing all their commerce and for being deprived of the revenue arriving therefrom. The ruin of their seaports will create general distress throughout the country; the chambers will soon be sick of barren glory if they succeed, or of defeats brought needlessly upon them if they fail; the Ministry will be turned out, and the King may go with them. The Carlist-party will make an effort, and with the Republicans may give much embarrassment. Austria and Prussia are well prepared for war." On that occasion such decided language, which a less resolute Minister would have avoided as likely to produce war, really prevented it, as will appear from what Lord Frayville said from Paris: "My representatives and Tallyrand's (then French Ambassador in London) despatches of the state of public feeling in England have alarmed them (the French Ministers) a little, and produced the half-measure which Tallyrand is

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instructed to announce, of the immediate return to France of 20,000 men, and of the retreat of the remainder into that part of Belgium between Nivelles and the French frontier. These despatches were all written in August of 1831—just 83 years ago. But the language in our final extract from Palmerston's communication to the British Ambassador in Paris is, *mutatis mutandis*, astonishingly well to the present political situation in 1914. The chief change needed, of course, is to read "Germany for France." It is rather interesting to surmise what would now really have happened if Lord Palmerston had been at the British Foreign Office at the present most unfortunate juncture. It is just possible that the knowledge of the bulldog determination would have made the Berlin supreme authorities pause and ponder the consequences deeply before venturing to issue a solemn international convention. There would possibly have been no violation of Belgian neutrality at this juncture and so probably no war between Germany and Great Britain. Possibly there might have been no great war at all. Palmerston had the unenviable reputation of being a political firebrand, and he certainly has to be blamed for the outbreak of hostilities that might have been avoided by the exercise of a little more tact and complaisance. But against this is to be set the indubitable fact that his strong determination—and the general knowledge of his strong determination—prevented the continent from being convulsed with a general war on more than one occasion.

RIBEIRO COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

MR. LEEFE'S EVIDENCE.

The concluding evidence for the prosecution in the charges of uttering two forged cheques and forging an application for a cheque-book preferred against A. V. Ribeiro was heard at the Magistracy on Wednesday.

Dr. Lewis (Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master) prosecuted and Mr. Gardiner watched the proceedings on behalf of defendant.

Mr. L. N. Leefe, secretary of the China Association, and head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Insurance Department, said that on behalf of the China Association there was an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The defendant prior to February last, was employed in the clerical work of the China Association for witness. He had accepted when he wanted a cheque on the Association's accounts it was his practice to ask Ribeiro to draw it out and bring it to him for signature.

Examining the cheque of November 28th for \$200 purporting to bear his signature, witness said the signature was a forgery. It resembled his (witness's) signature in the body of the cheque as that of defendant's. Witness gave no instructions to defendant to make out the cheque. The counterfoil was missing. At the end of the year witness received a statement from the Bank showing the balance for the credit of the Association. Witness did not check the balance himself, but instructed defendant to do so. He brought the certificate to witness for his signature, which stated the balance to be correct. If he had examined it himself he would have found that \$200 in excess had been debited against the Association. The second cheque bore a very bad imitation of witness's signature. It was for \$200 payable to bearer and was dated February 3rd. On that day defendant asked for a half-day's leave of absence and he never returned. In each case the cheques were taken from the ends of cheque-books, and the counterfoil extracted. It was in March when witness had his pass-book made up and found the two cheques debited against the Association. Witness called on the Bank and asked for an explanation, and the Bank turned up the two cheques. The paper on which the letters to the Bank asking for a cheque book on behalf of Messrs. Reiss & Co. were written, was paper supplied to Jardine, Matheson's by a company for which they

This completed the case for the prosecution and Ribeiro was then formally committed to take his trial at the October Sessions.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, September 16th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

CLERK'S ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Jose Maria Xavier, mercantile assistant, 25 Mosque Street, v. G. Martini and Giovanni Adolphus Bena, import and export merchants, Queen's Buildings. The claim was for \$1,000, damages for assault and wrongful imprisonment, imposed upon plaintiff by the first defendant's manager, and the second defendant acting in the scope of his employment as manager, on May 5th, 1914. Plaintiff also claimed costs of action.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ (from the office of Mr. J. H. Gardiner) was for plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithful defended.

The case arose out of an action brought against G. Martini by plaintiff two or three months ago, claiming damages in lieu of notice, and also alleging a libel. On that occasion a special jury found that defendant was not justified in discharging plaintiff in the summary manner he did. At the outset Mr. Faithful held that the two actions should have been brought together. He had no authority for this, but held that multiplicity of actions should be avoided.

There was a long argument on the point, but eventually His Lordship said the case was to proceed.

Mr. Russ explained the previous action, and said that at the time of the dismissal of plaintiff Mr. Bena must have been wildly excited, because he refused to allow plaintiff to leave the room, and said he had got papers in his possession belonging to the firm. Mr. Bena stood at the door so that plaintiff could not get out of the room. Mr. Bena then sent for a policeman and a European constable responded. Defendant said "Arrest this man; he has got papers of mine." The European officer did not want to arrest plaintiff, so an Indian sergeant took plaintiff to the police station, in custody. On the way to the station defendant insisted on the sergeant holding plaintiff. The European constable saw the sergeant holding plaintiff, and said "you ought not to do it; he is going quietly." Plaintiff was marched all along Queen's Road, where there were many people, to the police station, where he was searched. No papers belonging to the firm were found on him, but he had some papers which were his own. Defendants made no charge against plaintiff at all; in fact he believed the Inspector would not take the charge.

Plaintiff gave evidence bearing out his solicitor's statement, and in the course of cross-examination by Mr. Faithful denied that he took papers from defendant's office, which he thought he would be able to use against them.

Inspector O'Sullivan of the Central Police Station said that when plaintiff was brought to the police station Mr. Bena first charged him on "suspicion of stealing papers." Subsequently defendant withdrew the charge, saying that the papers were of no value.

Mr. Bena, in his evidence, said that plaintiff refused to show him what papers he was taking away. He denied that he told the constable to hold or arrest plaintiff, who, he alleged, was willing to go to the police station. He also said that plaintiff had brought all the trouble on himself by refusing to reveal what papers he had.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russ, defendant admitted that it was a fact that he was spiteful towards plaintiff. He broke open plaintiff's desk the night before he was dismissed, but he had no time to look into it.

Mr. Russ quoted authorities to show that a private person has no power to arrest upon suspicion of a felony; there must have been an actual felony committed. There was no felony in this case. It might be true that plaintiff was unreasonable, but defendant was more unreasonable. He dismissed plaintiff without a moment's notice, raked up a charge against him, and flew into a temper and plaintiff was absolutely right in standing upon his strict legal rights and saying "I will have nothing to do with you." If a stigma was placed on a man in a small place like Hongkong it could not be repaired and one could not possibly estimate the damage. Defendant had not only made the charge of felony but had persisted in it, and no damages were too high. Unfortunately, owing to lack of means, they had had to proceed in the Summary Court and could not claim more than \$1,000.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

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THE LAW OF THE SEA.

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From The Times of August 1st:—

The fact that the German authorities have stopped the sailing of the *Imperator* and *Vaterland*, which in the ordinary course would have called at Southampton on their way to America, calls attention to the position in which the merchant shipping of belligerents would be placed, whether engaged in cargo or passenger trade. It is still generally recognized as a sound principle of international law that an enemy's vessel is liable to capture, either in territorial waters or on the high seas. It has been pointed out by a learned writer on the subject that in face of the results maritime capture has often produced it is idle to pretend that it is not among the most formidable of belligerent weapons; one cogent reason being that by rendering sailors prisoners of war it saps the offensive maritime strength of the belligerent to which the vessel belongs. It has been said that this principle has been weakened in modern times. In 1905 Italy adopted a marine code by which the capture of mercantile vessels of a hostile nation by Italian vessels of war was forbidden in all cases where reciprocity was observed, and a similar course was followed by Austria and Prussia in 1866. In 1870 Prussia exempted French vessels from capture without insisting on reciprocity. But special reasons may be assigned for the departure from old methods in those instances, an important consideration being the comparative weakness of the Powers concerned at that time. When we come to more recent times, we find that Count Capriotti, Chancellor of the German Empire, in 1893 pointed out that the changes which had come about in the methods of conducting a maritime war did not tend to favour the protection of private property at sea. He said in substance that not naval battles but either invasion or the destruction of the enemy's commerce would in future bring a war to an end.

Invasion was often impracticable, and thus the destruction of trade was the one and only method to attain the object of the belligerent Power.

Assuming a state of war to exist between England and Germany, there can be little doubt that it would be considered necessary to strike at the merchant shipping of the enemy; but apart from the risk of actual capture the problems of insurance call for consideration. Marine insurance is nowadays of an international character, and it is significant that English underwriters, deposited some time ago at the Chamber of Commerce in Hamburg an undertaking in writing to fulfil their obligations to German creditors at the due date, war or no war. Such an undertaking could not be enforced at law in the Courts of either country either during or at the conclusion of war, at any rate in respect of losses occurring while war was in progress. The Courts do not recognize an alien enemy as having any *locus standi* whatever. Thus if, for example, war were to break out between England and Germany while a German vessel was on a voyage to America, and the vessel was lost through a peril of the sea, the owners would have no remedy against English underwriters who had insured her.

While, however, the enemy's vessels are liable to capture, and goods on board to confiscation, it is generally recognized that destruction is to be avoided wherever possible. Passengers on an enemy's ship would be liable to be disembarked at the earliest opportunity, and they would have no remedy in contract or tort; but they would run little risk of more serious consequences, since it is almost unthinkable that a passenger vessel would resist capture by a man-of-war. Still, it must not be forgotten that a vessel seeking to evade capture would be liable to be fired upon and possibly sunk; and the mere fact that a state of war exists is sufficient to deter the majority of people from venturing on a voyage where there is any substantial risk of falling in with an enemy's man-of-war; and if compelled to cross the seas where there was such a risk they would probably prefer to go in the vessel of a neutral Power.

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SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 20th Sept. D'light.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 20th Sept. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HANYANG"	On 20th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 22nd Sept. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 22nd Sept. 4 P.M.
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HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 18th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept. at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

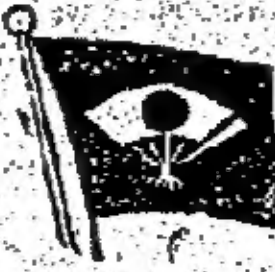
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1914.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	from Nagasaki 20th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	from Nagasaki 6th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES. 20th Oct.

* Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " £68.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI	KOBE	YOKOHAMA
\$120.	\$135.	\$150..

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO,
SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	Tuesday, 6th October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

From Hongkong:	From COLOMBO:
26th Sept. "KATHIAWAR"	17th Oct.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS
Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For SEATTLE and TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU" ...	K. Hori	THURSDAY, 1st Oct. at 4 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ...	H. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 14th Oct. at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHINCHIKU MARU" ...	I. Den	WED'DAY, 30th Sept. A.M.

For FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer "KALJO MARU" ... Y. Yamamoto ... MONDAY, 21st Sept. at 2 P.M.

For TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer "DAIJIN MARU" ... K. Murakami ... SUNDAY, 20th Sept. at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU" ... S. Tokushige ...

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
Steamer "BOSHU MARU" ... X. Hattori ... MONDAY, 21st Sept. 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO	Due at MARSHALL IS.	Due at PLYMOUTH
"ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAI	KONG.	to MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	1 day later
p.m. Thurs.		6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Satur.		Friday	Thursday
Sept. 17	SALSETTE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MAJOJA	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 29	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KHYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 2.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55.	"	"	£97.	£89.
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	£44.	£36.
MARSEILLES	"A"	"	"	£40.	£30.
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£51.	Return £91.
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	£25.	£23.
"A"	"	"	"	£42.	£33.
"B"	"	"	"	£38.	£27.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'RSILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
NELLORE	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 8
SICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
NAGOYA	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £48 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Inagi	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at 10 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. F. L. ...	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept. 4 P.M.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Deguchi	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Sekine	9,600	TUESDAY, 29th Sept., A.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	12,500	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	JINSEN MARU Capt. Terada	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
KOBE	SANUKI MARU Capt. Date	12,500	FRIDAY, 25th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Iizawa	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Sept., A.M.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only.

NOTICE.—"Kumano Maru," "Kamatsura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months. Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd "	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[18-9-14]

